Place encoding

Current status in the draft for EAC-CPF 2.0

EAC-CPF 2.0 allows for place encoding in different contexts and applies two different approaches depending on the context:

1. Encoding of the complete place information with address and contact details, geographic coordinates, and more, using the wrapper element <place>;
2. Encoding of only the place name in relation to another term or part of the description, using the element <placeName>.

Complete place information in...	**Only the name of the place in...**
<places>, <relation>, <chronItem>, <chronItemSet>	<otherEntityType>, <function>, <legalStatus>, <localDescription>, <mandate>, <occupation>

<place> as a wrapper element requires the use of at least one of <placeName> **(renamed, previously <placeEntry>)**, <placeRole>, <geographicCoordinates> **(adapted from EAD3)**, <address>, or <contact> **(new)**, and allows additionally for the use of a date element (<date>, <dateRange>, or <dateSet>) and a <descriptiveNote>.

Current status in EAD3

EAD3 only has one element to encode place information: <geogname>.

Sub-elements of <geogname>

Same as the other controlled access elements, <geogname> comes with the mandatory sub-element **<part>**. Furthermore, <geogname> includes the optional sub-element <geographiccoordinates>.

Attributes of <geogname>

<geogname> includes:

- the general attributes @id and @audience (already aligned with EAC-CPF 2.0) and @altrender (to be dealt with in phase 2);
- the language attributes @lang and @script (to be renamed in alignment with EAC-CPF 2.0 to @languageOfElement and @scriptOfElement);
- the access related attributes @source (will be renamed to @vocabularySource and aligned with EAC-CPF 2.0), @identifier (will be renamed to @valueURI and aligned with EAC-CPF 2.0), @rules (will be removed and referred to using the new attribute @conventionDeclarationReference with <conventionDeclaration> to specify the rules applied), and **@normal** (pending discussion), plus @relator (to be dealt with in phase 2);
- the attribute @encodinganalog (to be dealt with in phase 2) and the attribute @localtype (which also exists in EAC-CPF 2.0 for <place> and <placeName> alike)

Contexts of <geogname>

<geogname> is used as sub-element of:

- <chronitem>, <chronitemset>, and <relation>, i.e. those elements that use the complete place encoding options in EAC-CPF 2.0;
- <controlaccess>, <indexentry>, <namegrp>, i.e. the elements dedicated to grouping <geogname> with other controlled access elements;
- <archref>, <bibref>, <physfacet>, <unittitle>, and <entry>, which are only in EAD;
- <ref> (to be renamed <reference>), <abstract>, <p>, <event>, and <item>, which are also on EAC-CPF and do not have place encoding options in that context.

Suggestions for alignment

Elements that use <place>

Align EAD with EAC-CPF 2.0 by replacing <geogname> with <place> including all its sub-elements and attributes in the context of:

- <chronItem> (EAD to introduce camelCase for spelling)
- <chronItemSet> (EAD to introduce camelCase for spelling)
- <relation>

When replacing <geogname> with <place>:

- <geogname><part> would become <placeName>, while
- <geogname><geographiccoordinates> would be moved to being a sub-element of <place>.

All three elements in question (<part>, <placeName>, and <geographicCoordinates>) can be repeated in their current and expected future contexts, so no information will be lost here.

Attributes used with <geographiccoordinates> in EAD3 would stick with <geographicCoordinate> in EAD 4.0. With regard to attributes used with <part> respectively with <geogname> in EAD3, the following general principle would be recommended:

- If an attribute only exists with <part>, transfer it to <placeName>
- If an attribute exists only with <geogname>, transfer it to (each) <placeName>; e.g. if there have been several <part>-s in <geogname> and that <geogname> used the attribute @lang=”eng”, each <placeName> created out of the <part>-s should have the attribute @languageOfElement=”eng”. Moving the attributes from <geogname> to <place> might be too restrictive as <place> could in future be extended with other sub-elements that would require the attribute to be used with other values.
    - The only exception to this is the attribute @id. If this only exists with <geogname>, it should be transferred to the new wrapper element <place>.
- If an attribute exists with both, <geogname> and <part>, it should be transferred from <part> to <placeName>, omitting the occurrences from <geogname>.

Elements that use <address> in EAD3

There are currently two elements in EAD3 that use <address>, which would now be a sub-element to <place>: <publicationstmt> and <repository>.

It would be suggested that these two elements are added to the group that allows for a complete place encoding. Seeing that <address> is part of the group of sub-elements of <place>, out of which one will have to be present, the transformation toward EAD 4.0 would

essentially wrap an already existing <address> in <place>. Everything else would remain unchanged.

Attribute @normal

In the context of the control access elements, @normal is supposed to provide “a standardized form of the content of an element that is in uncontrolled or natural language [...] usually from a controlled vocabulary list".

With the introduction and emphasis of @valueURI, @vocabularySource and @vocabularySourceURI, keeping @normal seems to be somewhat redundant - or at least contradicting the linked data approach that’s behind this set of three attributes for referencing vocabularies.

The suggestion would hence be to **remove @normal** from <geogname> when transforming to <placeName> and to do the same for all controlled access elements.

Elements that use <placeName>

For the remaining elements that currently have <geogname> as one of their sub-elements, it seems sufficient to continue using them with <placeName> only. This refers to:

- <controlaccess>
- <indexentry>
- <namegrp>
- <archref> (for now, more general review of mixed content in phase 2)
- <bibref> (for now, more general review of mixed content in phase 2)
- <physfacet> (for now, more general review of mixed content in phase 2)
- <unittitle> (for now, more general review of mixed content in phase 2)

With regard to <abstract>, <p>, <event>, and <item> see the more detailed suggestions made in the context of reviewing formatting and mixed content elements in general. Depending on the decision taken for these elements, <entry> and (the renamed) <reference> should be aligned accordingly.

For moving from EAD3 to EAD 4.0, the same would apply in this case as described above for the elements using <place> concerning the transformation from <geogname><part> to <placeName> and concerning the transformation of attributes.

However, in this context here - where the idea is simply to mention a place of importance (with <placeName>) and maybe to refer to a vocabulary (with @vocabularySource, @vocabularySourceURI, and @valueURI) for standardised information, which often includes geographic coordinates - **<geogname><geographiccoordinates> would be removed** without a transformation or replacement.

It might be useful to get feedback from the community with regard to how often coordinates are effectively provided when <geogname> is used in EAD3, also taking into account that EAD 2002 did not have an option to include latitude and longitude information at all.

Appendix

Transformation route from EAD3 to EAD 4.0 for <geogname> to <place>

- Add <place> as wrapper
- Move content of <geogname><part> to <place><placeName>

    - While <part> might also have been used for different purposes (e.g. by assigning a @localType of “birthplace” which would rather be a fit for <placeRole>), it seems most likely that <part> will contain the name of the geographic location in question
    - <placeName> can repeat within <place>, i.e. several <part>-s could easily be transformed into several <placeName>-s
- Move <geographicCoordinates> from being a sub-element of <geogname> to being a sub-element of <place> and thereby a sibling element of <placeName>
    - <geographicCoordinates> can repeat in EAD3 and in expected new context of <place> in EAD 4.0, so several <geographicCoordinates> can easily be transformed
- Transfer the attributes @id and @audience 1:1 from <geogname><part> to <placeName>
    - If there is no @id and/or @audience with <part>, but with <geogname>, transfer the attributes @id and @audience 1:1 from <geogname> to <placeName>
        - With regard to @id, this of course will only work when there is only one <placeName> as the result of the transformation
        - In case there have been several <part>-s within <geogname> and @id was used only with the latter, it could be considered to transfer this @id attribute to the new wrapper element <place>.
    - If there is @id and/or @audience with both, <geogname> and <part>, only transfer the values of these attributes from <part> to <placeName>, omitting the values of these attributes from <geogname>
- Rename @lang to @languageOfElement and @script to @scriptOfElement and transfer values 1:1 from <geogname><part> to <placeName>
    - If there is no @lang and/or @script with <part>, but with <geogname>, transfer the values 1:1 from <geogname> to (each) <placeName>
    - If there is @lang and/or @script with both, <geogname> and <part>, only transfer the values of these attributes from <part> to <placeName>, omitting the values of these attributes from <geogname>
- Rename @source to @vocabularySource and @identifier to @valueURI and transfer values 1:1 from <geogname><part> to <placeName>
    - If there is no @source and/or @identifier with <part>, but with <geogname>, transfer the values 1:1 from <geogname> to (each) <placeName>
    - If there is @source and/or @identifier with both, <geogname> and <part>, only transfer the values of these attributes from <part> to <placeName>, omitting the values of these attributes from <geogname>
- Create a <conventionDeclaration><reference> with the value of @rules and replace @rules in <geogname> and/or in <part> with @conventionDeclarationReference in <placeName> pointing to the new <conventionDeclaration>
- Rename @localtype to @localType and transfer values 1:1 from <geogname><part> to <placeName>
    - Add a transformation comment that @localType should go along with a list of local types defined and made available in some way and referred to via <localTypeDeclaration>
    - If there is no @localtype with <part>, but with <geogname>, transfer the values 1:1 from <geogname> to (each) <placeName>

    - If there is @localtype with both, <geogname> and <part>, only transfer the values of these attributes from <part> to <placeName>, omitting the values of these attributes from <geogname>
- **Remove @normal**
- **To be decided during phase 2** based on community feedback: transformation route for @altrender, @encodinganalog, and @relator

Transformation route from EAD3 to EAD 4.0 for <geogname> to <placeName>

- Move content of <geogname><part> to <placeName>
    - While <part> might also have been used for different purposes (e.g. by assigning a @localType of “birthplace” which would rather be a fit for <placeRole>), it seems most likely that <part> will contain the name of the geographic location in question
    - <placeName> can repeat in most contexts in question, i.e. several <part>-s could easily be transformed into several <placeName>-s
    - The only exception is <indexEntry> (renamed to use camelCase); here repeated <geogname><part>-s would lead to the creation of repeated <indexEntry><placeName>-s
- **Remove <geogname><geographicCoordinates>**
- For attributes see the transformation route from <geogname> to <place> as detailed above